Friday, - - - - - February 20, 1868

Mr. Watson's Speech. A great deal of our reading space is on the "Elective Franchise," as proposed to be regulated by the military Convention. It will richly repay pe- was allowed to proceed:

Rumors have been rife of bloody work in Tennessee. What else can the gravest possible importance, our probe expected but strife in any State ceedings, it seems, are to be characterized by hitherto free, in which one hundred charged with the duty of framing a Constithousand of her white citizens, embracing their most intelligent and vir- the basis of qualified or general suffrage, is tuous, and capable, are permitted neither to vote nor to hold office, while of Congress direct that suffrage shall be conthe pol's and public offices are open to every negro not a felon, however debased, and incapable? Do the mean ticipation in the rebellion, or felony at comand corrupt white men, who for 'their | mon law." and gentlemen believing these own base uses, keep up such a system by the aid of the federal bayonets, suppose that the people will not be restive under the yoke, and that a day of the State has never, in my judgment, been of retribution will not inevitably United States. Standing here, sir, as the come?

The Chicago Times, a leading Democratic paper of the West, takes the proceedings against Mr. Johnson very displayed by some of its Southern cotemporaries, it says:

"The impeachment of their own "rascallions at Washington isnot going "to disturb the equilibrium of the "spheres. Instead of getting excited "camp the north will take up the mat-"ter in November. We are all keep-Why "thermometrical condition. "ing Help! Murder! because drun-

"own throat." If the history of other revolutions born of the corruption and degeneracy of the times in which they occur, afford only one of its offspring which the present Radical revolution will de-

The recommitment of the bill dragging Alabama into the Union upon the overthrow of her legitimate gove nment and under the bogus Constituthe ground alleged by Mr. Stevens, ing of the condition of suffrage in the States the registered voters -- is significant that the author says: The regulations which the Radical leaders are not entirely subject of suffrage were of a very conservawithout a wholesome dread of the popular verdict of these States where the people are yet free to act. It should admissable in principle. In a very large encourage our people of Mississippi, majority of the States, the possession of not to despair of defeating the odious personal property, was required as a qua scheme of government which is sought to be fastened upon them by the same was universal suffrage, as since practiced. classes. In reference to the Alabama then known. The wise men who framed the scheme, Mr. Stevens said :

turns, I am not satisfied to force a vote authorities, with regard to it, seemed to on this bill, and admit the State require that it should be left-in the hands against our own law, while there is a of the States. At the same time, in doing difference of twenty odd thousand of "qualifications" for the performance of against it. It would not be doing this primordial function of representative such justice in legislation as would be government, as alike a principle and priceexpected by the people. That being tice of republican legislation in America. the case. I move that the bill be recommitted."

Stevens' proposition is to modify the Alabama Constitution so as to confer the right to vote on every citizen over twenty-one years of age.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The bill removing Butler's (Representative from Tennessee) disabilities was discussed. During the discussion, it transpired that the Senate Judiciary persons who have been loyal since 1862; also

stored to its original shape, after a struggle to retain the tax on refined sugar and its products and turpentine. It was stated during debate that turpentine yielded nearly half a million

a railroad and telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Post Roads

Maynard said that he had received threatening intimations from the K. K. K., of Ten-

It was denied during debate, positively and indignantly, that Gen. Howard was an amagamationist. Gen Howard's wealth was denied.

year from May next.

Alabama's semission was not up to-day. There is a serious hitch in the matter. Poland throughout the Northern States, the condi-

and speech.
The President has daily consultation with

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commands Alaska. Appropriation for the State Department has lecreased one-half.

Hon. David Wilmot, Judge of the Court of Claims, is dead. The Herald attributes the Radical change

regarding Alabama's admission, to their fear that she would vote the Democratic ticket in the next Presidential election.

Stevens will oppose the new Alabama bill, though his vitality depends so much on stimulants that the Democrats have but little reliance on his defection.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mrs. Dean pays the costs in the suit against Beach, for libel.

The Erie railroad reduced fare to Buffalo, to five dollars, and will start boats to Albany at fifty cents, to carry on war with the Central

SPEECH MR. WATSON, of Marshall,

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

-ON THE-

Delivered in the Constitutional Convention, the 21st day of February, 1868.

The Convention had adopted a section o the Bill of Rights, providing that neither educational nor property qualification shall ever be required of an elector, etc. A mooccupied to-day with the masterly tion was then made to reconsider, and on argument of Hon. J. W. C. Watson, this motion, Mr. Watson obtained the floor. Having spoken until his time expired under the rule, he was called to order, but the rule was suspended by the Convention, and he

MR. PRESIDENT :- Days and weeks of the time of this body have been wasted in the consideration of really trifling matters, and now, when we have before us a subject of most reprehensible haste. We are here. tution and civil government for the State, and whether this government shall rest on

certainly a question of vital magnitude. I am aware that the Reconstruction Acts ferred "upon all male citizens of the State twenty-one years old and upward, or whatever race, color, or previous condition, except such as may be disfranchised for paracts to be constitutional will, doubtless, feel themselves bound by them. I hold them to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, not obligatory upon me or upon the people of the State. So flagrant a violation of the rights representative of my constituents, who by their vote made known their opposition to this Convention they believing, as I do, that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional, I hold myself bound only by the constitution of the United States, and the dictates of my own judgment and conscience.

By the 4th section of the 4th article of the cooly. Referring to the excitement Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "The United States shall guarantee to each of the States a republican form of government." The form of government, therefore, which we are about to frame, should be republican, as I certainly would "Presidential selection by the unhung have it, were it left to my own free choice. But to a republican form of government, universal suffrage is not essential

No republic has ever existed in which there were not some disfranchised classes .-The most thorough Radical among us would "over this little emeute in the radical not give the ballot to idiots, or to felons, or to minors, or to women-and the exclusion of any one of these classes is sufficient to prove my position-that the elective franchise is a purel aventiona lright, regulated "ing cool up here; and we advise our with a view to be exclusion from the polls "southern friends to cultivate the same of the greatest number of those who cannot safely be admitted, and the admittance thereto of the greatest possible number of those "should democrats run around howl- who are qualified to use the privilege advantageously to themselves and the whole body politic. Limitation of suffrage is the "ken radicalism is trying to cut its existing fact-the extent of that limitation, the only question.

It is not, perhaps, possible for man to de vise a perfect rule upon this subject. He in this way individuals may be denied privileges, who are every way qualified for their exercise, and others may be allowed them any criterion, Mr. Johnson is not the who are totally unworthy. This is una- to consult generally the interests of the rights and the great interests of society.

There are always exceptions to general rules, yet the establishment of general rules is necessary. That qualified suffrage is consistent with "republican" government. in the sense in which that word was used by the framers of the Constitution of the nited States, is clear from the consideration that only qualified suffrage existed in the States by which that instrument was adopted. On this subject, in the ably written "Life of James Madison," by Wm. C. tion framed by negroes and aliens, on Rives, of Virginia, there is a passage to which I beg the attention of this body. In speakthat it was rejected by a majority of when the Federal Constitution was adopted, the author says: "The regulations which tive character, and left but little, if any, room for men of the most sober opinions to desire a change, even if an interference of the Federal authority had been considered moderate freehold estate, or its equivalent is fication for the exercise of the right of su frage: and in not one of them, it is believed, Constitution of the United States, believed therefore, that they might safely leave the subject where the peculiar delicacy of the "After a full examination of the re- relations between the State and Federal universal suffrage, was thus consecrated, so far as depended on them, as the basis of the representative system of the United States. It did not enter into their imaginations to conceive, that the day would ever come, when, in the eager race of contending parties for popularity, every practical landmark, which guarded the purity and sanctity of the great franchise that gives direction as well as motion to the political system, was to be swept away.

The proposition is disputed by no one, that, in framing a government, regard should be had to the condition of the society upon which it is to operate. That form of committee are considering the bill relieving government which is suited to one state of society may not be suited to another, and that Senators don't consider the Fourteenth | the most improved state of society is certain-Article part of the Constitution. The matter ly best adapted to the most free government. if it is not, indeed, the only state compatible The tax bill was resumed, and the bill re- with it. What would be thought of a proposition seriously made to establish a repub lican government on the basis of universal suffrage, for Brazil or Mexico, or the continent of Africa? Does any intelligent man HOUSE.—Dawes introduced a bill construct.
I railroad and telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Post Roads
The Freedmen's Bureau extension was regovernment, under the most favorable circumstances, may well be regarded as still unsolved. The States of the Union have all been moving in the direction of universal suffrage, and my deliberate judgment is, that it would be better for every step that has been taken in that direction to be re-Wood said he could prove some of these things on Howard. The motion to table the bill was defeated, by 34 to 100. Bill passed by 96 to 27—strict party vote. Bill continues bureau one il war, from the effects of which we are so slowly recovering? And who can believe proposes a new election within sixty days. It seems to be conceded that Alabama will not be admitted without another election.

Impeachment Managers were engaged to day with persons who heard the President's Clevesooner than extend, the right of suffrage as it now exists in nearly all of the States of the Union.

The people of this State numbered, according to the census of 1860, 353,899 whites, and 436,631 blacks, giving to the latter at that time, a majority of 83,732. The regis-tered vote of the State, under the Recontered vote of the State, under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, in round numbers, is about 60,000 whites and about 77,000 blacks, the latter thus out-numbering the color, in intelligence, in civilization, and in refinement; and moreover, for centuries they have sustained to each other the relation of master an I slave, of superior and inferior. From these causes, opinions, feelings and prejudices have been growing up between them which certainly do not favor their now living together in harmony on a footing of perfect equality. Even under more

favorable circumstances, the experience of the world has been that two distinct races, differing essentially from each other in their predominant characteristics, cannot usually dwell together as brethren. Feuds, alienations and jealousies have ever been observed to grow un between them. The late President of the specially governed and forced to interest of the special property of th

between the two, which in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality:

the West Indies: "Improvident and care—away with all our antipathy to snakes! Let less of the future, they are not actuated by that principle which inclines more civilized negro as coming to this country from negro as coming to this country from

well know that those of the great mass of pricious industry."

ly disregarded." is true, is not entitled to greater protection as they unquestionably are."

unharmed, but directly and greatly benfit- zens are to be introduced at once into the ted. By a tax on property which the colored population would not feel, a most exmight be established; or, with a view to mentary arithmetical calculation, or to re- ble of using it for the general good, and create a demand for labor and secure it high wages, might not a Legislature elected by not this, sir, be a burlesque upon the great has no conception of its duties and responsithe colored population of the State, set on right of "trial by jury," and a mockery of foot a general system of internal improve- the administration of justice? ments at a most runious cost to the property holders? Would not a Legislature, too, rep- administration of the Judicial Department must frame rales to operate upon classes, and resenting only non-property holders, be of the Government is the keystone of t strongly tempted to extravagance in fixing arch of civil liberty. With this, almost any their own compensation, and the salaries to form of government is tolerable; without it be received by the officers of their body, and | there can be no adequate protection for civil friends and partizans? These dangers can Were the proposition made to abolish the only be gnarded against by having property | trial by jury, the voice of strong and indigand capital represented, as well as persons. | nant remonstrance would, I dare say, be Ordinarily this is the case, but the recent | heard proceeding from all parts of this hall. the elective franchise, if we would give sta- this body proposes to make it. bility to the government, and protection and

the year ending June 20th, 1868, were \$1 - conflict with a race far more intelligent, and 800,000. The expenditure for the eleven of a higher order of civilization. months from Oct. 1st 1869, to August 31st, 1867, were \$3,600,000. Accompanying Gen. Grant's report is also one from Gen. Ord. tion, self-government or progress? Indi-In speaking of the freedmen, Gen. Ord says: "Their intelligence is not sufficient to en-

chief of the bureau in this State, says: daily increasing among the freedmen, that ent condition as to population, intelligence the land of the State is to be divided and and wealth. distributed among them, and in some districts this illusion is assuming a practical

they have cultivated last year." least, by appropriations from the national treasury, are to be prematurely enfranchised.

civil government.

"In the great system of creation that divided races and subdivided them according of this last book is: "Were I to state here, births—a high rate of mortality, chiefly as-

black races. There is a physical difference as an impartial witness, says of the negro in Ah! Umph! So! Then let us at once do and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that men to equalize their exertions at all times Africa, "like a brute; he was a brute there must be a difference, I, as well as and to work after the necessaries of the then; and had always been a brute; he Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to day have been procured, in order to make up is a brute now, and there is which I belong having the superior position." for the possible deficiencies of the morrow; no more reason for believing that he nor has their intercourse with the whites will ever cease to be a brute, than there is "Free them, and make them politically taught them to consider any gratification for supposing the hound will ever cease to and socially our equals? My own feelings worth obtaining which cannot be procured be dog,-only that the black biped, the will not admit of this, and if mine would, we by slight exertion of desultory and ca- baser of the two, will soon be extermin-

white people would not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judg-ry, and the warm friend of the American busses should have been kept firing away at ment is not the sole question, if, indeed, it Colonization Society, in his celebrated colo- the blacks, until there had not been left, in is any part of it. A universal feeling nization speech of 1830, said that "the any State of the Union, one vital drop of newhether well or ill-founded, cannot be safe-emancipation of all the slaves in the United gro blood." He has a whole chapter on "the States, without their removal, would be un- arts of annihilating effete races," and says No government, I submit, can be perma- wise, and that he believed that the aggre- in the outset that he writes in hope of pronent which is so organized as not to give gate of evils which would be engendered in ducing among the whites the will to get rid full protection to property. Where this is society upon the supposition of general of the blacks, and that he will expect others

than personal rights, but it has been found | According to the Census of 1860, the entire | itants of Canaan. And then he quotes from more difficult to give security to the former, colored population in what were then the the Bible twenty extracts, which he calls than to the latter. Without adequate pro- free States of the Union was about onetection to property, society cannot advance fourth of a million, and taken as a class, absolute destruction of the Canaanite, and in wealth, or improve physically, intellectu- they certainly were considered the most asks "what possible exception could be ally or morally. With full protection for worthless and indolent of the inhabitants caken to our conduct," if we should, as pious property, industry, enterprise, commerce, ed- of the United States. Many years ago a men, imitate God's own example? He proucation, and all of the arts and sciences number of free negroes emigrated from the tests, however, that he is not recommending thrive. Now almost the entire property of the States to the States of Ohio, and more the actual doing of this work by "positive the South is in the hands of the white;, recently to the States of Illinois and Indiana. violence." All that he contends for is that whilst they are in the minority. With uni- Their presence seemed then to be desired in we pursue towards them "the same enlightversal suffrage, the government will at once the great and growing North-west. But ened and Heaven-approved policy," as was pass into the hands of those who do not rep- the hospitality with which they were at first practiced towardsthe Indians. The negroes, resent the material interests of the State, received, was soon exhausted, and then by like the Indians, being among the most and who have therefore no community of a system of rigorous and "uel laws, an effort | mean and accursed representatives" of those interest with those who do. It is a delicate was made to expel them. Experience races which are "evidently fore-doomed to and perilous thing for one class to undertake | taught these free States that a free colored | destruction," he would have them "removed the government of another, which has im- population was a nuisance, and, therefore, to some far distant territory or country, and portant peculiar interests. Those who have they determined to abolish it; but still with there let them alone, severely leaving them material property interests to protect, re- this practical knowledge on the subject, to the unerring care of God and Nature quire the protection of their personal rights | these very States now insist that the white | This done, and the desired result would soon in common with those who are without property; and in fully protecting themselves, by wholesale, and the government of the "Arts of Annihilation," with the declaration they must neces rily protect others; but Southern States placed in the hands of the that "the black and baneful negro has outse who have only their personal rights to negroes. Give to the colored population of lived already his usefulness, if, indeed, he protect may secure this end fully, whilst Mississippi the power to govern the State, ever was useful at all," and that the "subsoil they not only fail to protect the material in-terests of others, but really and designedly have already seen them organize as a race make war upon them. Let the taxing pow- in opposition to the ascendancy of the whites er reside in the hands of those who will not They have now in the field caudidates for have any part of the taxes imposed to pay. Governor, Lieut. Governor, and all State and what security will the tax-payers enjoy? officers, and for Congress in several of the A Legislature elected by the colored popu- Districts, and we know that they will vote hatred of Helper and Ariel for the black ation of this State, might impose the heavi- only for men of their own selection to fill all est burdens upon property and capital, and offices, whether executive, legislative, or least degree by the people of the South gentheir constituents would not only be thereby judicial. And then these newly made citi- erally. The prevalent feeling of our populapensive system of common schools, or even oath, the evidence introduced by the par- and wicked attempt that is now being made collegiate education, enuring almost exclu- ties, the arguments of counsel, or the charge to take the elective franchise out of the sively to the benefit of the colored race, of the court, and unable to make the most ele- hands of the white man, who alone is capa-

The independent, honest and intelligent emancipation of our slave population, Now, it is my deliberate judgment, that its which greatly exceeds in number the whites, total abolition would be far preferable to introduces an anomalous condition of things, that state of things which will exist when which should now be regarded in regulating eligibility to the jury box is as universal as

I cherish no unkindness towards our colsecurity to property and capital, as well as ored population. Emancipation occurred under circumstances well calculated to pre-But apart from all other considerations, vent antagonism from springing up between the freedmen as a class are incompetent to the two races. No intelligent person holds the safe exercise of the elective franchise to the negroes responsible for the existing conthe proper discharge of any public duty dition of the country. Their conduct durwhatever. They are without even the rudi- ing the war entitles them to our most favorments of an education, or any mental culture able consideration. They were true and whatever; have no just conception of the faithful to the last degree, and deserve not duties and responsibilities of the voter; are only justice, but kindness at our hands. It without experience as free agents, and whol- is our duty to give them protection and sely incapable of comprehending what consti- curity for all their rights of person and tut qualification and fitness for the public property. To this end, we should give them service. Is not their incapacity to take every guarantee in our power. It is to the care of themselves, a fact conceded by the interests of the State that they be intelli-Congress of the United States? No sooner gent-therefore let proper educational fahad emancipation occurred than they were cilities be afforded them. It is equally the provided with legally constit d guardians, interest of all that they be industrious, honknown as the Freedmen's Br cau, an insti- est, and useful citizens; therefore, let us tution the like of which was never, perhaps, encourage them to become such by dealing seen be e, and which now costs the people fairly and justly with them; but no possimany r lons of dollars annually. General ble good can result to the State, or any one, Grant stated in his late report as General, by their premature advancement to positions and also as Secretary of War, that the ap- which they are not qualified to fill, and propriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, for which will bring them into contrast and

In what age or country did the African race ever develop a capacity for civilizaas commander of the 4th military district. vidual cases, it is admitted, may be found which are exceptions to the general rule; but in Hayti, the British West Indies, Sierra able them to combine for the execution of Leone, their capacity has been fairly tested their will. All their combinations are now and found wanting. Had these experi-conducted by white men under the protection ments been made by the Caucasian race, in tion of the military." Gen. Gillem, the place of the negro, it is certain that those fertile regions would have been better gov-There is a wide-spread belief which is erned, and would now be in a very differ-

The sentiment of that part of the civilized world, beyond the influence of slavery, has form by the freedmen refusing to contract long been against that peculiar institution; for the next year, or to leave the premises but this sentiment nowhere requires that the recently emancipated slave should be ad-

tions and jealousies have ever been observed to grow up between them. The late President, Abraham Lincoln, should certainly be high authority a ith a large majority of the members of this body, and in his debates with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, during the celebrated campaign of 1858, he on several occasions said:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference as an impartial witness, says of the negro in dustry."

What have been Hayti and the British West Indies in the hands of emanicpated hor manicpated hor members of this body, and in his debates with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, during the celebrated campaign of 1858, he on several occasions said:

Lord Brougham, who, from his philanthropy, and the interest he has ever taken in the subject of emancipation, must be regarded black races. There is a physical difference as an impartial witness, says of the negro in the doubt."

And bi-colored hybrids, every back-door in curl and." On page 82, he urged that "to love the negro, is to gratify the devil," but to "hate them with perfect hatred, as they deserve to be hated, and as we are required and expected to hate them," is to "render highly acceptable and pleasing service to the Deity." "No antipathy to color, say they, 'no hatred, nor exclusion of the negros because of their blackness.' Indeed! ated." He says, in spaking of the negroes in not done energy is repressed, industry paralyzed, commerce stagnant, and all the green interests of society retrograde. Property, to greater than all the evils of slavery, great pointed out a very good way of doing it, in what he ordained to be done with the inhablessons, to show that God did ordain the

> is now urgently claiming as overdue to itself" the negro's bones. This execrable book, only has its parallel in a recent production signed "Ariel," which attempts, by grave argument, to prove the negro a soulless beast. The cruel and bitter race, I am confident, is not shared in the tion towards their former slayes is that of bilities, and who cannot, therefore, be safely

entrusted with it. It is very certain that the people of Mississippi do not wish to deny the colored people any right or privilege allowed them by the Northern States; there, as a general rule, they are excluded from the polls and from the jury box, and from all participation in politics, and it cannot be that an enlightned and magnanimous people will permanently inflict upon us a policy which, for themselves, they reject, and which, so recently as in the elections last fall, they condemned by overwhelming majorities.

It is of great importance that harmony and good feeling be preserved between two races inhabiting the same territory, and to some extent dependent upon each other, and whose interests, therefore, are inseparable. The whites, I repeat, will find their own interests advanced in the progress of the colored population of the State, in education, morals, industry, and wealth. It will be best for both races that only competent, faithful, and good men be elected to office, that right and justice be invariably maintained, and that the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all classes be permanently

But, sir. if feuds and antagonisms grow up, one need feel at a loss as to the sequel, or as to whether the ascendancy will finally remain with the Caucasian or African. In what were the slave States, there are now not less than eight millions of whites, to not exceeding four of Africans; and if we look to the whole United States the disproportion is yet greater, there being about thirty millions of the former to about four millions of the latter. And then, the natural increase of the whites is much greater than that of the blacks. Since emancipation there is every reason to believe that the deaths among the blacks have largely exceeded the births, whilst among the whites the reverse is true. In soil, climate. and productions, the Southern States are unsurpassed. Hitherto, the existence of slavery has been a barrier to emigration to the South; this barrier has now been removed, and the tide of emigration into the South from the Northern States and from the Old World will assuredly set in at no distant day. All accessions from these sources, will, of course, be white, since there is no country under the sun from which a colored emigration can be expected. Many intelligent persons now confidently predict, that the melancholy fate of the Indian, but foreshadows that of the African race on this conti-

The colored population of the Northern States have long enjoyed as free persons equal protection with the whites, but its Surely, sir, we have fallen upon evil times mitted to a footing of social or political increase in numbers and progress in mental, when a class of persons who, because of quality with the whites. Between the two moral and material advancement has certheir ignorance, and incapacity to manage races, there may be, for awhile, a strugg's tainly fallen greatly below that of the Cautheir own affairs, are adopted as wards of the government, and supported, in part at least, by appropriations from the national least, by appropriation of the national least, and the national least, by appropriation of the national least, and the national least l by unscrupulous whites, striving to promote character. From that, as published, we learn and entrusted with the guardianship and their own selfish ends by making tools of the that: "In the interval from 1850 to 1860, the management of the affairs of those who are blacks. It is very certain that, before the total free colored population of the United greatly their superiors in intellect, cultiva- lapse of many years, the white element in a'll States increased from 434,449 to 487,980, or tion, civilization, and all of the qualties esthe Southern States, will greatly preponder at the rate of 12.33 per cent in ten years, sential to capacity for the administration of ate. and this fact makes it the more imporshowing an annual increase of above one tant for the blacks to avoid everything cal- per cent. This result includes the number It is certainly true that the condition of culated to produce ill feeling and bitterness of slaves liberated, and those who have esthe freedmen of the State is now much worse between the two races. Should hostility caped from their owners, together with the than it was two years ago. Their destitution grow up between them, it is not a matter natural increase. In the same decade, the is greater than ever before, and their indollence and improvidence are such as would sufferer. The white race which, in the agexcite our astonishment, did it not fully gregate, overwhelmingly out numbers the per cent. and the white population 37:97 per accord with the past history of their race - blacks, will not be divided on the question, cent. which rates exceed that of the free col-The enterprising Englishman, Samuel whether or not another and inferior race is to ored, which is particularly evident in the White Baker, who, after several years so journ in the wilds of Africa, has recently to themselves. The Northern States have succeeded in clearing up the mystery con. The succeeded in clearing up the mystery con. cerning the sources of the Nile, says of the colored man has regarded this anti-slavery was one less than the number of marriages, African race, with which, in its native land, movement as a proof of his own importance; and the deaths exceeded the births in the African race, with which, in its native land, he has become thoroughly conversant:

"So long as it is generally considered that the negro and the white man are to be governed by the same laws, and guided by the same management, so long will the former remain a thorn in the side of every community to which he may unhappily belong.—
When the horse and the ass shall be found to match in double harness, the white man and the African black will pull together under the same regime. It is the grand error of equalizing that which is unequal, that has lowered the negro character, and made

movement as a proof of his own importance: but on this subject he is destined, I predict in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in the deaths exceeded the births in the but on this subject he is destined, I predict in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written in deaths exceeded the births in the but on this subject he is destined, I predict in the course of a short time, to be undecieved. "The Impending Crisis," written been in operation under the superintentent tendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths exceeded the births in the burdence, where a very correct registry has been in operation of the negro of the North, did a great deal towards the accomplishment of emancipation, and doubtless the slaves regarded Helper as their advocate and the African black will pull together under the same regime. It is the grand error of emancipation, and doubtless the slaves regarded Helper as their advocate and the friend of their race. He has recention of the colored. Taking town an has lowered the negro character, and made his own race. "Slavery," he says, "was the color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the black man a reproach.

and these are such as are incident to incon-genial climates, and a condition involving all the exposures and hardships which ac-

company a people of lower caste.

With the lights before us, it seems, therefore, quite rational to conclude that we need not look forward to centuries to develop the fact that the white race is more favorable to the progress of the African race in its midst, than it has been to the perpetuity of the Indian on its borders, and that, as has the Indian on its borders, and the recompany are the Assets of the Company are as continent, where the blacks were once numerous, the colored population in America, wherever, either free or slave, it must in number and condition be greatly subordinate to the white race, is doomed to compara-

tively rapid absorption or extinction."

Mr. President, I feel greatly obliged for the kindness of the Convention in suspending its rules, that I might be heard on the important question now to be decided. For this courtesy I now return my sincere

NEW ORLEANS, March 19 .- Cottton quiet, lemand moderate. Sales 3,000 bales; mid-

dlings, 24@241/c. Receipts, 3,157 bales; no exports. Gold, 1391/2.
St. Louis, March 19—Flour superfine, \$7 50@9 65. Corn inactive, 75@90c. Oats Losses unadjusted . \$63,234 m 71@78c. Pork \$24@24 40. Bacon buoyant; All other claims against shoulders, 11c.; clear sides 141c. Lard firmer 151@151. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, March 19 .- The persons who es ped from the steamer Magnolia hence to Maysville, speak of the explosion by which forty persons were killed as terrible. Some were blo vn high into the air, while others were blown into the river, others horribly mangled, scalded, and burned to death on of the Company in any one block the wreck. It has been ascertained that eighty lives

Mr. Davis and family reached Havana on the 14th en route to Baltimore.

THE EDWARDS HOUSE.

(RAILROAD JUNCTION.)

JACKSON, MISS., HAVING been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, he would respectfully inform the local and traveling public, and hi old friends and patrons, that he is again fully installed in the Hot-l business, and that he will spare no effort to make the EDWARDS' House a place of popular resort The building which is new and spacious, will be finished as rapidly as possible; and by keeping the table at all times supplied with the best the country affords, hopes to attract a liberal share of patronage. A line of ounnibusses will be established between the Hotel and the Capitol. The friends of Maj. A. M. HAWKEN, will find him in the office of the Edwards' House. H. HILZHIEM,

WANTED.

Proprietor.

A GENTS to sell the Gem Seissors Sharpen-eign Insurance Companies," approved Jan er and Cloth Ripper Combined. Sample 31st, 1857; and in virtue of the power vest mailed on receipt of 40 cents. Circular free. A General Agent wanted for each State.
Address C. H. PARTER,
131 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. ROSENSTRAUS,

OPTICIAN AND SPECTACLE MAKER, IS visiting this City again with a large assortment of the IMPROVED PERISCOPTIC SPECTACLES, made of the celebrated Pebble or BARROWS & SMYTHE, Agent. Crystalized Quartz, the most perfect Spectacle Lens ever introduced. All his glasses are ground in a concave-con-

rex form, which is in accordance with the phiosophy of Nature. Being in possession of the Optometer, a most perfect instrument for determining the power of the eye, Mr. R., has never yet failed in adjusting his glasses to the perfect satisfaction of those having defective sight, as no optician is able to give a perfect glass without the above

Will remain in the city but two days, and may be found at the residence of Mrs. Saun ders on President street. C. S. KNAPP,

Dental Surgeon:

JACKSON, MISS.

OFFICE and Residence, State street, one square north of the Capitol. Dr. Knapp has had over twenty years expe rience in the practice of Dentistry, and solicits the patronage of those who desire the most skillful operations and the most perfect work. He has greatly reduced the fees for professional services, and will receive in payment, currency, Convention, State and County warrants.

Superior Cotton Seed.

WE are Agents for the sale of Mr. Rich mond Peeler's Cotton Seed. Mr. Peeler one of our old, reliable Mississippi Planters. who has, by his own labor, procured the best seed in the South. He obtained the two first premiums for the best Cotton at the Louisiana State Fair, and sold his Cotton in New Orleans at 30 cents per pound! Samples can be seen at our office. Price reduced from \$5 to 83 per bushel. MANLOVE & HOBART. Cotton Factors, and Dealers in Provisions. Groceries, Etc., VICKSBURG. [mar19dw1m]

TROUBLE AHEAD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Tugaloo Depot, on the 14th inst, a mouse colored mare Mule, about 8 years old, 1534 hands high, small sore on back, marks of buggy shafts on the points of each shoulder A liberal reward will be paid on her return to me, or information of her whereabouts. mar19d1w* L. MIDDLETON.

DIXIE CORN PLANTER.

JUST received, a lot of DIXIE CORN PLANTERS. They will be found to be a great labor saving machine, and are especially recommended to the planting community. For sale by

O N hand, a full a sortment of Garden Tools, Shelf Hardware, Plows, Hames, Collars, Traces, Coal Oil, Lamps, &c., &c., which I am selling at prices to suit the times T. C. NEWCOMER.

HRS. NEWTON & CO., Millinery and Dress Making. 386 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn. WE have on hand at all times, the latest and most select styles of Millinery. Dresses made to order in the best manner and most fashionable style.

March 18, d1m.

WANTED EVERYWHERE. AGENTS— Male and female, \$100, to \$250 per month, to introduce the genuine IMPROV-ED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only \$18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner also, do all kinds of tailor work. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after entting across the seam every quarter of an inch. Every machine fully warranted for three years. We will pay the above salary and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address BLISS & McEATHRON, Louisville, Ky. CAUTION .- Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.

All agents with the GENUINE article are furnished with a certificate of agency, sig by us. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured, and we are the ONLY general agents for the United States. march17-d & w2m. New Grocery and Provision Store ON State street West side, third door South

820 00 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living 71 miles north-west of Jackson, on the night of the 8th inst., one horse mule about four years of age 14 1-2 hands high, and thin in order, mane and tail trimmed, and a yellow grey color. The above reward will be given upon delivery of said mule, and double the amount upon detection of the thief.

S. GREEN WILSON, Jackson, March 11th, 1868. dtf

Statement of the Condition of the Enterprise Fire and Marine h surance Company, on the la

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

It is located in Cincinnati, Ohio The amount of Capital is The amount of Capital Is \$1,000 to The amount of Capital Stock is ... 1,000 to

Cash on hand Premiums in hands of Agents Real Estate unincumbered Bonds owned by the Company, to-wis

United States Bonds. Tennessee State Bonds Wrecking Boat Stock Loans on Bonds and Mortgages be. ing first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double amount

Debts otherwise secured. All other securities. Total Assets

LIABILITIES.

the Company

The greatest amount insured in an The greatest amount allowed by the of the Company to be insured in any one town or village-no rule.

The greatest amount allowed by the ma

STATE OF OHIO,

COUNTY OF HAMILTON. WM. B. CASSILLY, Vice President, and Wa M RICHARDSON, Secretary of the ENTER PRISE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY; being duly sworn, depose as say; that the foregoing is a full, true and carthe said Insurance Company is the bea lars of cash capital; and that at least amount could be realized in sixty days

W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me this is day of January, 1868. REUBEN TYLER Notary Public, Ham, Co. I hereby certify that the above is a tracer

W. B. CASSSILY, Vice President

of the sworn statement now on their this fice, this March 16, 1868. THOS. T. SWANN Auditor Pub. Accounts State of Ma.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPL by certify that the ENTERPRISE FIRE AN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. entitled " Ar act to regulate Agencies of me, by said Law, I hereby authorize for ROWS & SMYTHE, Agents for said Comma at Jackson, in the county of Hinds, to trans business of Insurance in this State, until a

. Given under my hand and Scal of a SEAL. fice, at the City of Jackson, this in day of March, A. D. 1868. THOS. T. SWANN. Auditor of Public Accounts

1st day of March, 1869.

SPECIAL RATES OF FREIGHT

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

전점 용명용을 ## 88 2485 88 2242 88 2 88 68 88 2 88 88 ಹಿಸಿ ಬಬ ಸಿ 용병 영경봉화 봉 SS 8888 SS #- C0.05 44 8 8888 56 25 8888 E 四世紀 日本日 88 8888 88

88 8585 TOTAL PROPERTY. 8 8288 88 8 8888 B To mm 1-£ 5888 6 wHarris massi, S 8888 & 88888 □ 40 00 8 8888 8

T. S. WILLIAMS. General Superintendent HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS. OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPLE

3 \$222 X

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On State street West side, third door South of Tombigbee street, Claridy building. A full supply of the best articles in the above line, always on hand. Those wishing supplies of the best articles, are invited to call and examine quality and prices. Terms ALWAYS cash.

J. W. BURNETT.

DRDERED, That a Special Term of the High Court of Errors and Appeals be held at the Court Room in the City of Jackson, on the first Monday, the 6th day of April, 1868, at which time the dockets of said Court will be taken up and the causes thereon, called for hearing and disposition in their regular order.

THOS. SHACKLEFORD, THOS. SHACKLEFORD. Chief Justice.

E. G. PEYTON, E. JEFFORDS. Associate Justices

DR. T. J. MITCHELL,

AVING returned to this place offers hi Jackson and vicinity. Especial attention paid to surgical cases. Office over Mr. Sidway's Store.